

The Wife's Experiment.

BY KATE CAMERON.

"Ma, why don't you ever dress up?" asked little Nellie Thornton, as her mother finished brushing the child's hair, and tying her clean apron. There was a momentary surprise on Mrs. Thornton's face; but she answered, carelessly, "O, no one cares how I look."

"Don't Pa love to see you look pretty?" persisted the child. The mother did not reply, but involuntarily she glanced at her slovenly attire, the faded and worn calico dress and dingy apron, both bearing witness to an intimate acquaintance with the dishpan and stove—the slipshod shoes and soiled stockings—and she could not help remembering how she had that morning appeared with uncombed hair, and prepared her husband's breakfast before he left home for the neighboring market-town. "Sure enough!" mused she. "how I do look!" And then Memory pointed back a few years to a neatly and tastefully-dressed maiden, sometimes busy in her father's house, again mingling with her young companions, but never untidy in her appearance, always fresh and blooming, and this she knew full well, was a picture of herself when Charles Thornton first won her young heart.

Such was the bride he had taken to his pleasant home—how had mature life fulfilled the prophecy of youth? She was still comely in features, graceful in form, but few could call her handsome or an accomplished woman; for all the other characteristics were overshadowed by this repulsive trait. Yet she loved to see others neat, and her house and children did not seem to belong to her, so well kept and tidy did they always look.

As a housekeeper she excelled, and her husband was long in acknowledging to himself the unwelcome fact that he had married an incorrigible sloven. When, like too many young wives, she began to grow negligent in regard to her dress, he readily excused her in his own mind, and thought, "she is not well," or, "she has so much to do," and perceiving no abatement of his kind attentions, she naturally concluded he was perfectly satisfied. As her family cares increased, and she went less into company, she became still more careless of her personal appearance, and contented herself with seeing that nothing was lacking which could contribute to the comfort of her husband and children, never supposing that so trivial a matter as her own apparel could possibly affect their happiness. All this chain of circumstances hitherto unthought of, passed before her, as the little prattler at her side repeated the query.

"Yes, my child," she answered, and her resolve was taken, she would try an experiment, and prove whether Mr. Thornton were really indifferent on the subject, or not. Giving Nellie a picture book with which to amuse herself, she went to her own room, mentally exclaiming, "at any rate, I'll never put on this rag, again—not even on washing day." She proceeded to her clothes-dress and removed one dress after another, some were ragged, others faded, all out of style, and some unfit to wear, at length she found one which had long ago been laid aside, as "too light to wear about the house." It was a nice French print, rose-colored and white, and she remembered had once been a favorite with her husband. The old adage, "fashions come round once in seven years," seemed true in this case; for the dress was made in the prevailing style.

"This is just the thing," she thought, and she hastened to perform her toilette, saying to herself, "I must alter my dark glugging to wear mornings, and get it all ready before Charles comes home." Then she released her long, dark hair from its imprisonment in a most ungraceful twist, and carefully brushing its still glossy waves, she plaited it in the broad braids which Charles used so much to admire in the days of her girlhood.

The unwonted task brought back many reminiscences of those long vanished years, and tears glistened in her eyes as she thought of the many changes Time had wrought in those she loved, but she murmured, "What hath sadness like the change that in ourselves we find?" In that hour she realized how an apparently trivial fault had gained the mastery over her, and imperceptibly had placed a barrier between her and the one she best loved on earth. True, he never chided her, never apparently noticed her altered appearance, but she knew he no longer urged her going into society, nor did he seem to care about receiving his friends at his own house, although he was a social man, and had once felt proud to introduce his young wife to his large circle of acquaintances.

Now, they seldom went out together, except to church, and even dressing for that was generally too much of an effort for Mrs. Thornton; she would stay at home "to keep house," after preparing her little ones to accompany their father—and the neighbors soon ceased expecting to meet her at public worship or in the social gatherings—and so, one by one, they neglected to call on her, until but few of the number continued to exchange friendly

civilities with her. She had wondered at this, had felt mortified and pained heretofore; now she clearly saw it was her fault, the veil was removed from her eyes, and the mistake of her life was revealed in its true enormity. Sincerely did she repeat of her past error, calmly and seriously resolve on future and immediate amendment. (To be continued.)

The Daily News.

NEWPORT:
Published every morning (Sundays excepted)
BY GEORGE T. HAMMOND,
At 123 Thames Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION:
FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,
EASTERN DISTRICT,
THOMAS DAVIS,
OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

The Minor States of Italy.

We present the following sketch of the minor states of Italy, in connection with our previous mention of Sardinia, to complete the picture of a country which promises to be the greatest battle-field of the present century:

The duchy of Tuscany was founded in the year 1530. The family of the Medici, at Florence, the capital of the duchy who had formerly held almost undisputed sway over the turbulent Florentines, had been expelled. Giulio de Medici, who had been elected Pope under the title of Clement VII, and had, during all the wars of Italy, intrigued for the restoration of his family to power, solicited and obtained the aid of the Emperor Charles V in carrying out this project. An army of 40,000 men was sent to take possession of Florence. The citizens, heroically defended their city for nearly twelve months; but at last famine, pestilence and treachery, compelled them to yield. Florence capitulated on honorable terms, which were shamelessly violated. The republican champions were exiled or put to death, Alessandro de Medici was made Duke of Tuscany, and the republic of Florence was suppressed. Alessandro de Medici was assassinated in 1537, and Cosmo I, a collateral branch of the Medici family, succeeded him. This prince was decorated with the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany by Pope Pius V, in 1569, a title which his successors have ever since retained. The reign of Cosmo was stained with perfidy and cruelty. He himself stabbed one of his own sons in the arms of his mother, his son and successor, Francesco, surpassed him in atrocity and licentiousness. He took into his pay the most expert assassins, and sent them to murder his enemies wherever they could be found. It is said that few escaped when once doomed by the Duke, for, if they fled, these wretches tracked them into distant lands and accomplished their murder, after the lapse of months or even years. He is also the hero of that romantic episode of Italian history, the adventures of Bianca Capello, a Venetian lady, who had married a young Florentine of humble station, and resided at Florence with her husband. Her beauty flattered the desires of the Duke, who caused the youth to be assassinated, and married Bianca, on which inauspicious occasion the city of Venice adopted her as its daughter, and made her a handsome dotation. The Duke's brother, Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici, however, became disgusted at the match, and though he concealed his feelings for a time, he some years afterwards invited them both to a banquet and poisoned them, and wound up the evening's amusement by ascending the dual throne himself. A succession of ineffectual princes brought Tuscany to the lowest ebb of poverty and insignificance. Giovanni Gastone, the last of them, died of reckless dissipation, and with him expired the once illustrious family of Medici. In anticipation of such an event, it had been provided in the preliminary stipulations of the peace of Vienna, in 1735, that when it occurred, Francis, Duke of Lorraine, should resign his duchy to Stanislas Leszinski, and receive in exchange that of Tuscany. Accordingly, on the death of Giovanni de Medici, in 1737, Francis, who had a short time previously married Maria Theresa, arch Duchess of Austria, the daughter and heiress of Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, became Grand Duke of Tuscany. This was a great blessing for the people, as far as the administration of affairs was concerned, for he employed men of virtue and ability, and carried out many reforms. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Francis bound himself to resign Tuscany on his accession to the empire, and place his second son, Leopold, on the dual throne, and thus, when Maria Theresa became Empress, he shared her throne, Leopold became Grand Duke, and proved one of the greatest benefactors of the people that ever ruled over them. When Leopold became Emperor of Germany, in 1790, his second son, Ferdinand Joseph, succeeded to the duchy of Tuscany, but was induced to renounce all his claims to it by the persuasion of Napoleon, in 1801, after the battle of Marengo. He was reinstated in his duchy on

the downfall of the empire, and held it until his death, in 1824, when he left it to his son, Leopold II, the present Duke. It will thus be seen that Tuscany is nothing more than an appendage of the house of Hapsburg, and if represented—or, rather, if her ruler be represented—at the Congress, it will be adding to the influence of Austria.

Parma, as a fief of the empire, was given by the Emperor Maximilian, of Germany, to Pope Julius II. Pope Paul III made it into a duchy for his son, Pietro Luigi-Farnese, in 1545, and it was confirmed to the family by Philip II, of Spain, in return for the military services of the famous Alessandro Farnese, Prince of Parma, the most eminent general of his age. The successors of Alessandro were distinguished for their indolence and aversion, and under their sway the duchy sunk to decay. The Farnese family was itself decaying, and the treaty of the quadruple alliance, in 1718, in anticipation of the extinction of the line, stipulated that the Duchy of Parma, with Piacenza, should be regarded as a small fief of the empire, and that Don Carlos, son of the King of Spain, by Elizabeth Farnese, should succeed to it on the death of the then duke without heirs. Antonio, the last of the Farnese, died in 1731, and Carlos became duke. After the war of the Polish election, the duchy was, in 1735, given to Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, in exchange for Naples and Sicily. After the war of the Austrian succession, Parma and Piacenza were united into one duchy and given (1748) to Philip of Spain, who thus became the founder of a Bourbon dynasty there. Under him and his successors, the duchy sunk into utter insignificance. In 1805 it was united by Napoleon to the French Empire. In 1814 it was presented to his wife, Maria Louise, Archduchess of Austria. In 1817 it was arranged between Austria and Spain that, on her death, the duchy of Parma should go to the direct male descendants of the queen of Utricia, and that in default of them it should revert to Austria; also that Piacenza should then be united to Sardinia. In pursuance of this arrangement, on the death of Maria Louise in 1847, Charles II, duke of Lucra, became duke of Parma and Piacenza, he giving up Lucca to Tuscany. After this chopping and changing he held the duchy for a short time, and then (in 1849) abdicated in favor of his son, Charles III. This prince was assassinated in March 1854, and the present duke, Robert, a minor, in his son; the government is administered by the regent, his mother, Louise, daughter of the duke de Berri, a Bourbon.

The duchy of Modena was an ancient fief of the emperors of Germany, and held by which, perhaps, produced more excellent rulers than any other Italian family, but their history is uninteresting. The unfortunate duchy was horribly ravaged during the wars of the eighteenth century. The male line of Este became extinct in Ercole III, at the close of the last century; his daughter was married to the grand duke Ferdinand of Austria, the son of Maria Theresa, and Modena was bequeathed by Ercole to Ferdinand, who, on his death, succeeded to the duchy. Napoleon I terribly interfered with the repose of the Italian princes, and in 1805 he forced Ferdinand to resign his duchy to France. At the restoration of all things in 1814, Modena was restored to Ferdinand's son, Francis IV, who took the title of Duke of Este, and became the founder of a new branch of the family. His son, Francis V, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary, and of Bohemia, &c., &c., succeeded him in 1846, and now reigns. On the extinction of his line the duchy, like everything else in Italy, is to revert to Austria.

Tuscany contains a population of about 1,800,000, and an area of 6784 square miles; its chief city, Florence, has a population of 100,000; its second city, Livorno, (or, as we call it, Leghorn), has 60,000. It is one of the most delightful regions of that beautiful peninsula, and produces abundance of fruits, wine, corn, &c. The Duchy of Modena has an area of 1629 square miles, and contains about 600,000 inhabitants; the city of Modena has about 30,000. The Duchy of Parma comprises an area of 1712 square miles, and has a population of more than half a million: the city of Parma contains 40,000 inhabitants, and Piacenza 30,000. This makes in all about 10,000 square miles of territory and 3,000,000 of people, under the control of Austria, exclusive of those provinces which she holds as her own. "Italy" is a geographical expression, said Metternich; it does not represent a nationality.

The Jackson Mississippiian, an intense Southern fire-eating journal, which is anxious the South should go out of the Union, recently put the query to The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, whether it was not in favor of Southern secession from the Union, if a Republican should be elected President in 1860. The Enquirer responds "that it subscribes to no such doctrine" as relating the inauguration of a President constitutionally elected, and that it will resist to the utmost, and it adds that until the Southern people are struck with judicial blindness, it can never take a deep hold upon the public mind. It assures The Mississippiian that it and its friends will have a sharp time before they are able to dissolve the Union.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamships Weser and Borussia.

Hostilities Commenced.

LOSS OF AMERICAN SHIP POMONA AND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX LIVES.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamships Weser and Borussia, from Bremen via Southampton 3d inst., arrived here at 6 1/2 o'clock this evening. The screw steamer New York arrived at Cowes April 30th. The Canada arrived on the 2d inst.

The American ship Pomona, Capt. Mayhew, which sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult. for New York, was wrecked off Wexford on the 28th. Three hundred and eighty-six lives were lost.

A royal proclamation has been issued offering a bounty of £10 for seamen, with the intention of recruiting 10,000 additional men.

England was preparing for war.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

There was some probability that there was a sharp action at the Bridge of Buffalora on Thursday, the 28th ult. It is reported that the Austrians, after considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet.

It is reported that Mortara is taken.

The Sardinians retreated before the Austrians near the Lago Maggiore.

The telegraph to Switzerland was cut by the Austrians.

The Austrians are concentrating at Piacenza in great masses.

There are 40,000 French troops in Genna at present.

The King of Sardinia, accompanied by General Canrobert and General Niel, visited the line of River Dora.

The Austrians had seized the Sardinian vessels at Lago Maggiore.

Austria wants a loan of £20,000,000.

The French Emperor expected to join the army May 3.

The Prussian government had resolved to get the army in readiness to march.

PARIS, May 2.—The Presse announced that a movement similar to that which took place in Florence has just occurred in Parma. The Grand Duchesse has taken her departure after having instituted a council of Regency. The new government had expressed its adhesion to Piedmont.

Turin, May 2.—The official Piedmontese Gazette publishes an account of the late events in Tuscany, drawing the conclusion that they prove the unanimity of feeling entertained by the population for the cause of national independence.

The King of Sardinia has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany, solely to facilitate the corporation of the Tuscans in the war of independence.

The Sardinians in Venice have placed themselves under the protection of the Russian consulate.

The King left this morning to take command of the army.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.—The Convention assembled at the City Hall, Monday evening, May 16, for the nomination of candidates for Engineers of the Fire Department of this city for the ensuing year. The Convention organized by the election of Nathan H. Gould as Chairman, and Arnold L. Burdick Secretary.

The following delegates were present:

1st Asst J. H. Langley, Jr., John L. Cranston.

Engine No. 2.—George R. Grandall, James L. Weaver, John Carr.

Engine No. 3.—Capt. Julius Sayer, 1st Asst Augustus Goffe, 2d do Thomas A. Norman.

Engine No. 4.—Capt. George S. Ward, 1st Asst Smith Desworth, Wm. J. Allen.

Engine No. 5.—Capt. John C. Stoddard, Wm. H. Sherman, L. Linton Simmons.

Engine No. 6.—Capt. J. B. Weaver, Joseph M. Lyon, George Martin.

Engine No. 7.—Capt. Wm. S. Cranston, Jr., Lieut. H. B. Burdick, Arnold L. Burdick.

Engine No. 8.—Capt. H. C. Tew, George U. Almy, John Durfee.

Hook and Ladder.—No delegates.

Hydrant No. 1.—N. H. Gould, Benj. W. Goff, Francis Lawton.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Chief Engineer, and George Burroughs was unanimously nominated for that office, and the following gentlemen also unanimously nominated for Assistants:

Wm. S. Swinburne, 1st,

John Eldred, 2d,

B. H. Stevens, 3d,

Benj. W. Goff, 4th,

John G. Weaver, 5th.

RENTED COTTAGES.—We are informed by Mr. Alfred Smith, that there are now over seventy furnished cottages taken, and that there are 30 more for rent, which will undoubtedly be all engaged prior to the middle of June.

We have been frequently asked for a list of the summer villas and cottages owned by parties residing only a portion of the year. We have had prepared for us such a memorandum, comprising some one hundred, which we shall publish in a few days. We shall also publish again, at an early day, the list of rented cottages and villas, embracing those rented since the publication of the previous list.

TWO OF A DAY.—Our reader of the Fall River Daily Beacon is informed that his paper of Friday, 13th, was first rate; but having devoured and well digested its contents, would not receive a second copy of the same date yesterday, with the same degree of relish as we did the first: a copy of Saturday's issue would have relished better. Now, our readers are informed that he of the Beacon is a temperance man of the strictest sort, and never "takes anything." Albeit the Beacon has recently been enlarged, and is now "big enough to know better."

"One swallow does not make a spring," neither do two yachts make a summer; but we had the appearance of two yachts in our harbor yesterday—the first of the season—as a precursor of what to Newport is the harvest of the year. Mr. Bedlow's yacht Narragansett, was taken from her winter quarter yesterday and her sails bent, and the Una called here on her passage from New York to Boston.

The propeller Cartow, sunk off Point Judith, lies about a mile from the shore, with her bow out of water. Two Providence proprietors were along side of her yesterday morning. Thirty-five bales of cotton, and a quantity of other merchandise has been saved from the wreck by fishing vessels, and brought to this city.

BACK AGAIN.—Steamer Perry arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening from Providence, to complete the repairs on her hull and paint.

Early rivers say there was a white frost in this vicinity yesterday morning.

There can be no question but the closing of the hotel at Nahant will have a beneficial effect upon Newport, increasing the number of visitors and lengthening out the time of their stay. The hotels of Newport were never in better condition than they will be the coming season.

THE WAY CONGO NEGROES SELL.—The Memphis Avalanche says:

"Three of the six native Africans brought here a few days since, were sold yesterday at the mart of Mr. West, and brought respectively, \$750, \$740 and \$615. The latter sum was paid for a boy about fifteen years old, who seemed to possess more intelligence than any of the others. These negroes are a part of the cargo of the yacht Wanderer, landed some months since."

This cool announcement disposes of the report that no market for recent importations of negroes could be found. They seem to be in demand, and to sell at fair prices. Mr. Buchanan gives his personal attention to trials of citizens of Ohio for violating the Fugitive Slave-law, but has no information regarding the slave-trade opened between the coast of Africa and the South. Federal officers in the South do not keep him posted up with private dispatches.

[Cin. Com.]

PROBABILITY OF MARRYING.—A table inserted in a paper in the Assurance Magazine, exhibits results of a rather startling character. In the first two quinquennial periods, 25.25 and 25.30, the probability of a widower's marrying in a year is nearly three times as great as that of a bachelor. At 30 it is nearly four times as great; from 30 to 45 it is five times as great; and it increases, until at 60 the chance of a widower marrying in a year is 11 times as great as that of a bachelor. It is curious to remark from this table how confirmed either class becomes in its condition of life—how little likely, after a few years, is a bachelor to break through his habits and solitary condition; and, on the other hand, how readily in proportion does a husband contract a second marriage who has been deprived prematurely of his first partner. After the age of 30 the probability of a bachelor marrying in a year diminishes in a most rapid ratio. The probability at 35 is not much more than half that at 30, and nearly the same proportion exists between each quinquennial period afterwards.

The literary taste of American society is improving, if the quality of the books which find the widest sale can be accepted as a test. Good books, of a literary or scientific or religious character, are in demand, and have a rapid and remunerative sale. We learn that our friends Gould & Lincoln published this week a large edition of Huxley's "Popular Geology," but were unable to fill all their orders; and even the second edition, ready in a few days, is likely to prove insufficient. The first edition of Mansel's "Limits of Religious Thought," to be ready on Monday, is also taken up in advance, and a second edition is already on the press. Even so large a work as Masson's "Life of Milton" finds a numerous circle of readers, and in a little more than a month has reached a second edition.

Daniel Davis, engineer of steamer Ocean Spray, by the destruction of which vessel ten lives were lost, has been convicted of manslaughter at St. Louis. This is the first conviction under the United States Law in such cases, and will, it is thought have an excellent effect.

A Springfield poet thus immortalizes the beautiful river Connecticut:—"Roll on, loved Connecticut; long hast thou run, giving shroud to South Hadley and freedom to man."

—A Western paper contains the following:

"DIED.—In this district, on the 1st inst. 2 Kaliker dresses, aged 3 years."

DIED.

In this city, 16th, inst., very suddenly, Mrs. Lydia Gardner, aged about 64 years.

News Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. Brig Edmonst. Brothers, Kirk, Smelter, Eng. 467 tons coal to Newport Gas-Light Co.

Sch. Thomas H. Thompson, (of Dennis) Baker, Danvers for Providence, sailed.

Sch. Chieftain, (of Halifax, N. S.) Farnsworth, New York for St. Johns.

Sch. Juliet, (of Barnstable) Crosby, Portland, Ct. for Boston.

Sloop H. C. Matzell, Card, Stonington for Seacoast.

Yacht Una, Smith, New York for Boston.

Steamer Jenny Lind, Morgan, Providence.

Steamer Perry, Allen, Providence.

SAILED.

Barque Jane Lovett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Glasgow, Scotland, for Providence.

Brig Tangent, (of Bathbury) Greene, New York and Portland.

Brig Harp, (of Westbury) Rayner, Stonington for Bangor.

Sch. Nisander, (of Bangor) Elizabethport for Calais.

Sch. Ambassador, Dudley, Providence for Calais.

Sch. Richard S. Gage, of and from Dennis, for Providence.

Sch. St. Lawrence, Patterson, of and from New York, for Portland.

Sch. Calcutta, Coombs, for Boston.

Steamer Jenny Lind, Morgan, Providence.

Steamer Metropolis, Brown, New York.

IN PORT.

Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, Cardenas, for Cuba.

Sch. Eliza, (of Dennis) Crowell, for Philadelphia.

Also in port, the arrivals of the day.

MEMORANDA.

[By Telegraph from New York]

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Arrived 13th, Brig John Hathorn, Smith, Cardenas, (and old 14th for Portland.)

VANDERBILT'S Celebrated Schiedam Schnapps—see advertisement in another column. For sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

PIANO FORTES TO RENT.

Large assortment always on hand.

A. J. WARREN, 130 Thames st., next door to Hazard & Caswell.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, DENTIST, Swinburne's Block, 130 Thames st.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

TO THE NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., May 16.—The steamship Arago passed Cape Race, and her Capt. Lines.

Napoleon's manifesto appeared in the Monitor of the 3d.

The Bank of France has raised its rate to discount of 4 per cent.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, May 16.—It was announced that M. de Hahnner and the entire personnel of the Austrian legation would quit Paris on the 2d inst. He was to be succeeded by the care of the Dutch Envoy, M. de Thiers, and took leave of his friends at the Union Club.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

New York, May 16.—The Italian have called a meeting for to-morrow evening, to express sympathy with their country. The call says: "Italy has exalted her war cry; that cry has come into us, and we, palpitating with joy, have exclaimed, *Alla Hicosa in Italia!* Italians, the hour so long expected is come! All around the flag tricolor, let us fly to assist the cause of our country."

Special Notices.

To Married Ladies.

DR. MATTHEW'S INDIAN REMEDY.

As a new and elegant medicine, and one of the most useful in the world, it is now being used by the ladies of all ranks, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

It is a powerful purgative, and is used in the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the female system.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1033-1038.

Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
DELAWARE STATE
LO. TERIES.
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$35,000.
TICKETS \$10.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.
Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.
The undersigned, having become owners of
THE ABOVE LOTTERY CHARTER
IN DELAWARE,
offer to the public the following scheme, to be
drawn each Wednesday in May, 1859, at
Richmond, Del., in public, under the su-
pervision of sworn commissioners ap-
pointed by the Governor.
Class 250 draws.

Class 278 draws Wednesday, May 14th.
 Class 290 draws Wednesday, May 15th.
 Class 302 draws Wednesday, May 16th.
 Thirty-four Thousand Four Hundred and Twelve Prizes!
 Nearly one Prize to every Two Tickets.
 78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEM!
 TO BE DRAWN.
EACH WEDNESDAY IN MAY.

1 Prize of	\$35,000 1c	\$35,000
1 "	18,000 1c	18,000
1 "	10,000 1c	10,000
1 "	7,500 1c	7,500
1 "	5,000 1c	5,000
1 "	3,800 1c	3,800
20 "	1,000 1c	20,000
30 "	500 1c	15,000
40 "	300 1c	12,000
200 "	200 1c	5,000
64 "	100 1c	6,400
123 "	70 1c	4,480
5,068 "	40 1c	5,120
28,231 "	20 1c	11,360
	10 1c	282,240

[illegible]

mediately after the drawing, the drawn
ers will be sent with a written explana-
ashers will please write their signatures
and give the names of their Post Office,
and State.
ATTENTION TO CORRESPONDENTS.
who prefer not sending money by
mail use
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
money for Tickets, in sums of Ten
and upwards, can be sent us
Our Risk and Expense.
any city or town where they have an
the money and order sent by enclous-
"GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE"
"RED ENVELOPE," or the Express
y cannot receive them.
rders for Tickets or Certificates, by
Express, to be directed to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmin- , are aware.

For May, 1859.

— 0 —

ANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
MANAGERS.

— 0 —

ings under the superintendence of the
Lottery Commissioners.

izes paid as soon as drawn.

(1) DELAWARE LOTTERY
ON THE HAVANA PLAN.
Extra Class TWO,
own in Wilmington, Del., Monday
May 30 1859.

05 Prizes. 50,000 Numbers!
yable in full, without deduction
e Lotteries every Prize is drawn.

SCHEME.

Size of	\$50 000
Prizes of	22,500
Prizes of	10,000
Prizes of	5,000
Prizes of	2,500
Prizes of	1,750
Prizes of	800

sizes of 600
 sizes of 400
 sizes of 300
 sizes of 100
 zes of 8
 Approximations prizes ranging from
 \$20 up to \$700.
 zes amounting to \$310,000
 ets \$10; halves \$5; quarters \$2.50
 AGNIFICENT SCHEME.
 CAPITAL PRIZE \$70,000.
 solated Lottery of D. In-
 war, Class I-
 in Wilmington, Del., Saturday,
 May 28, 1859.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
 \$70,000 is \$70,000
 28,000 28,000
 12,300 }
 12,300 } 24,600
 10,000 20,000
 7,500 30,000
 5,000 20,000
 1,000 10,000
 2,500 10,000

1,000	198,000
500	99,000
500	33,000
200	56,400
100	13,200
40	168,400
20	514,800

es, amounting to \$1,202,000
Tickets \$2.50
 Quarters \$2.50, Eighthths \$2.60
 of 26 Whole Tickets at \$20,

drawn ballots, and
 ballot being worth
 \$240
 f, being 36

aves net 204

ing risk to the purchaser \$316
 desire need only remit the
 ge for which we will send a
 llows:

Package of 26 Wholes,
 costs \$300 00

do. of 26 Quarters, 75 00
do. of 26 Hights, 7 50
is addressed to France Broad-
bent, Wilmington, Del., will meet
attention, and the printed of-
sent as soon as over.
BROADBENTS & CO.,
Managers.

Trances—fresh, at R. Will-
Thames at. a2